&c. The Clarendon building might be incorporated in Bodleian (cost, including site in a central position, 80,000l. :—); custody of same, warming, lighting, cleaning (— : 400l.); stipend of librarian for departmental libraries (— : 200l.).

Examination Schools.—Installation of the electric light (1000l. :—).

Theology.—Oriel professor of interpretation of Holy Scripture, stipend (the chair to be detached from the canonry at Rochester) (— : 900l.); Dean Ireland's professor, increase of stipend (— : 500l.); two additional professors, ecclesiastical history (— : 900l.), Christian archæology (— : 600l.); four additional readers (300l. each), ecclesiastical history, liturgiology, Rabbinical Hebrew, Biblical archæology (— : 1200l.); Grinfield lecturer on Biblical Greek, increase of stipend, making the lectureship equal to a readership, with reader's duties (— : 230l.); [additional readers (not exclusively concerned with theology)—Aramaic, Armenian, Coptic Ethiopic] (— : 1200l.); travelling fellowships (2) (— : 400l.); capital fund from which payment might be made for occasional lectures (3000l. : —).

Greek, New Professor of Mediaeval and Modern Greek.—Stipend (— : 900l.).

Classical Palaeography.—Stipends of new readers, Greek and Latin (300l. each) (— : 600l.).

New chairs of Pali and Persian philology and literature (700l. each) (— : 1400l.).

Reader in Prakrit Philology and Literature.—Stipend (— : 300l.); increased stipend of 100l. to each of the five teachers of Indian vernacular, and additional grant to Indian Institute for purchase and care of Indian antiquities, &c. (300l.) (— : 800l.).

Ashmolean Museum.—Extension of site, increase of museum, cases and fittings, including a numismatic department and space for growth of the departments mentioned below (30,000l. : —); increased staff both for the museum and common service of the Ashmolean museum and university picture-gallery, and stipend of librarian (— : 1000l.); post-graduate studentship in archæology, art, &c. (— : 1000l.); purchase of specimens, books, &c. (— : 1500l.).

Classical Archaeology.—Increased stipend of chair, three new readerships (— : 1500l.).

Increase required for creation of new chairs of *Greek* and *Roman Epigraphy and Inscriptions* (700l. each), *Egyptology* (700l.), *Assyriology* (700l.), *History of Religions* (700l.), *Northern Archaeology* (900l.), *History of Architecture* (900l.) (— : 5300l.)

University Picture Gallery.—Extension of site, increase of gallery (10,000l. : —).

Slade Professor of Fine Art.—Increased stipend for resident chair, wages of attendant (— : 600l.); increase of stipends, purchases, &c. (— : 1000l.).

Pitt-Rivers Museum (Ethnology).—Increased space, building (8000l.), cases and fittings (4000l.), electric lighting (250l.), (12,250l. :—); increase of stipend, a professorship of anthropology might, at some future time, be combined with the curatorship (— : 700l.); assistants, service, general expenses and purchase of specimens (— : 700l.).

Astronomy, Savilian.—Building and apparatus (10,000l. : —); annual grant to make up a moderately efficient and well-equipped observatory with an income of 5000l. (— : 3500l.).

Increase required for creation of new chairs in scientific subjects and the building and new laboratories, &c. Under each chair the first-named sum represents capital expenditure for a new building, or for adapting an existing structure; the second sum represents the annual expenditure for the stipend of the chair, provision of demonstrators and assistants, the expenses of research and of service and maintenance:

Engineering (30,000l. : 3000l.); *Organic Chemistry* (30,000l. : 3000l.); *Physiological and Applied Botany* (20,000l. : 2000l.); *Biochemistry* (12,000l : 2000l.); *Experimental Psychology* (15,000l. : 2000l.); *Pathology* (— : 1500l., allowing for existing readership); *Pharmacology and Materia Medica* (15,000l. : 1500l., allowing for existing lectureship); *State Medicine and Hygiene* (10,000l. : 2000l.). The Regius professorship of medicine might perhaps be combined with one of the suggested new chairs of medicine.

Increase required for building new or adapting old laboratories and other capital expenditure, for existing chairs in scientific subjects, &c., for increase of the stipend of the chairs, for additional demonstrators and assistants, and for the expenses of research and of service and maintenance. The capital expenditure is placed first, the annual second, under each chair:

Experimental Philosophy, Clarendon.—*Light and Sound* (25,000l., to include provision for elementary students and for examinations : 2000l.); *Electricity and Magnetism,* Wykeham (30,000l. : 2000l.); *Heat,* Lee's (30,000l. : 2000l., allowing for Lee's readership); *Inorganic Chemistry,* Waynflete (30,000l., old laboratory for extension of mineralogy, geology, and the Radcliffe library : 2200l.); *Physical Chemistry,* Lee's (30,000l. : 2000l., allowing for Lee's readership); *Mineralogy,* Waynflete (15,000l. : 2200l., including an assistant chair of metallurgy); *Geology* (20,000l. : 3000l., including two assistant chairs); *Comparative Anatomy,* Linacre (— : 1000l.); *Zoology,* Hope (7000l., chiefly for cabinets (— : 2500l., including the maintenance of a tropical biological laboratory); *Systematic Botany,* Sherardian (— : 1000l.); *Animal Physiology,* Waynflete (6000l. : 1000l.); *Human Anatomy* (— : 1000l.).

Secretary of the Museum Delegates and of the Scientific Departments.—Increase of staff for the general purposes of the museum and to enable the secretary to collect all fees of the scientific departments (— : 400l.).

Sites for Scientific Departments.—For purchase of land in the neighbourhood of the present museum (50,000l. : —).

Geography.—Stipend of new chair (— : 700l.); assistant lecturers (— : 750l.).

University Chest.—Increased income to meet expenses in connection with additional buildings (— : 2000l.).

Modern History.—New chairs of economic history, colonial history, and military history (900l. each) (— : 2700l.); "seminars," maintenance and equipment of (100l. for each of the chairs) (— : 500l.); Lectureships—additional payment of existing lecturers and appointment of new lecturers, class expenses (— : 1500l.).

Political Economy.—Increased stipend of chair (200l.), see also the new chair of economic history proposed under Modern History; lecturers in economic theory, in statistics and applied economics, and in economic geography (200l. each); expenditure on examinations, &c. (50l.); secretary and clerk (150l.), (— : 1000l.).

English Language.—Two assistants in English language (— : 600l.).

English Literature.—Increased stipend of chair (400l.); two assistant lecturers in English literature (150l. each); one reader in rhetoric and criticism (300l.) (— : 1000l.).

Modern Languages.—Increase of stipends of Taylorian teachers to 600l. each (— : 1600l.); assistant lecturers (— : 1000l.).

New Chair of Phonetics.—Stipend (— : 900l.).

Total (546,250l. : 93,880l.).

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

We, the Departmental Committee appointed by Your Lordship in April last to inquire into the present and future working of the Royal College of Science (including the Royal School of Mines), and into questions connected therewith, have the honour to submit a Preliminary Report.

I. In conducting the inquiry referred to us, we have held 17 meetings, at which we have examined 21 witnesses, the remainder of the time having been devoted to consideration of the information thus supplied to us. The evidence which we have received has been largely concerned with the history of the Royal College of Science (including the Royal School of Mines), with the character of the instruction now given therein, and with the possibility of attracting students more advanced in their education than the majority of those who now seek admission. On this branch of our inquiry we should be prepared to submit recommendations which we think would conduce to increase the great usefulness of these institutions, even though conducted in the main upon their present lines; but we have thought it desirable to defer making such recommendations at the present time for reasons which we will now proceed to state.

II. It will be remembered that the terms of reference to the committee were as follows:—"To inquire into the present working of the Royal College of Science including the School of Mines: to consider in what manner the staff, together with the buildings and appliances now in occupation or in course of construction, may be utilised to the fullest extent for the promotion of higher scientific studies in connection with the work of existing or projected Institutions for instruction of the same character in the Metropolis or elsewhere: and to report on any changes which may be desirable in order to carry out such recommendations as they may make."

We recognise the admirable work accomplished by the Royal College of Science not only in training teachers, but in its general method of science teaching and in the promotion of research. Notwithstanding the marked increase in the number of institutions where teachers of science can be trained, the demand has also so increased that the need for teachers of science who have been well trained in scientific method is no less now than when the college was established as a normal school of science. At the same time it is agreed that there is an urgent national necessity for increased facilities for advanced instruction and research in science, especially in its application to industry. In view of this fact, and in view of certain munificent offers of aid towards the provision of such facilities in London, we have felt that it was necessary, in order to discharge the reference to us, to survey the resources available for, and the potentialities of, the principal existing and projected institutions of the character contemplated in our terms of reference. We have now proceeded far enough in this survey to satisfy ourselves that the moment is *primâ facie* opportune for a comprehensive scheme. The accomplishment, however, of such a scheme as we have in mind can only be brought about by the realisation of the offers of aid which are referred to above, and by the cooperation of certain influential bodies possessing an interest in such institutions as are dealt with in our proposals.

It has, therefore, become necessary for us to approach these bodies and the persons who have made these munificent offers. But before we proceed any further in this direction, we feel that our position would be strengthened if we could be assured that our proposals will meet with the approval of the Government, and we have accordingly decided, in view of the stage at which we have arrived, to present this preliminary report, in which we outline the scheme we think desirable, and specify the conditions which in our opinion would make it possible.

III. The conditions which, if fulfilled, would, in our opinion, ensure the success of the scheme are:—(1) The gift of a large capital sum (say not less than 100,000*l.*) for buildings and initial equipment.

(2) The gift of a considerable additional site (say not less than 4 acres) at South Kensington.

(3) The willingness of the Board of Education to allow their college at South Kensington to be brought into a scheme of common government and administration.

(4) The similar willingness of the City and Guilds of London Institute in respect of their college at South Kensington.

(5) The continuance of the Government contribution including the necessary provision for the maintenance of the new laboratories and other buildings of the Royal College of Science, now approaching completion.

(6) The continuance of the support given by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to the Central Technical College.

(7) The provision (in the proposed College of Applied Science at South Kensington) of instruction in certain departments of engineering either by new foundation or by transfer and enlargement of part of the work of some existing college or colleges (*e.g.* University College or King's College).

(8) The cooperation of the University of London.

(9) The assurance of a sufficient maintenance fund.[1]

IV. Given the fulfilment of the above conditions, we should be prepared to recommend such a scheme as is indicated in outline in the following paragraphs:—

(1) In considering the problem laid before us by the Government, we are impressed by the fact that the most urgent need in scientific education is the establishment of a centre in which the specialisation of the various branches of study and the equipment for the most advanced training and research should be such as ultimately to make it the chief technical school of the Empire.

So large a scheme cannot be carried out in a day, but we believe that the present is a favourable opportunity for making a beginning, and in the suggestions which follow we have kept the above end steadily in view. The existence of the Royal College of Science with the Royal School of Mines and of the Central Technical College in close proximity points to South Kensington as the best position for such a centre as we contemplate; and we have made careful inquiry as to the extent of the accommodation which is at present concentrated in that neighbourhood. It is as follows:—(*a*) Accommodation for about 200 students in the permanent part of the existing buildings of the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines. (*b*) Accommodation for from 300 to 350 students including accommodation for work for about 100 advanced students in the physics and chemistry laboratories in the Royal College of Science, now approaching completion. (*c*) Accommodation for about 300 students in the existing buildings of the Central Technical College.

With the exception of the new laboratories of the Royal College of Science, these buildings are fully occupied by students, but the accommodation for mining and metallurgy is quite inadequate, and is to a great extent merely temporary. Further, the accommodation for engineering, whether in the Royal School of Mines or in the Central Technical College, is insufficient to meet the wants of many qualified students who are annually refused admission for want of space, and in no branch of applied science is sufficient provision made for advanced or specialised work.

There is no doubt that if arrangements could be made between the Government on the one hand and the City and Guilds of London Institute on the other, the resources of the above mentioned institutions could be used with far greater effect and economy.

(2) The buildings and equipment, even if such arrangement were made, though in many respects excellent and extensive, are quite inadequate for existing requirements, and still more for the purpose in view. The provision to be made for the future should include not only a fully developed School of Mining and Metallurgy and departments for the principal branches of engineering, but also for other special subjects.

We do not attempt in this Preliminary Report to draw up a detailed scheme, but the following principal subjects should be within the purview of the institution:—

As preparatory subjects—mathematics, physics, chemistry and geology. Under the general heading of civil engineering—works of construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture. Some branches of chemical technology, and certainly metallurgy.

As illustrations of the kind of higher or more specialised application of these subjects, some of which we suggest should be dealt with, we need only mention the applications of engineering to railway, dock, and hydraulic work; the development of electricity in the direction of electric traction, lighting and telegraphy, and electrochemistry. It would be impossible to provide for the whole of the above subjects at once. Some of the more specialised subjects, such as the advanced metallurgy of iron and steel, and certain branches of manufacturing chemistry, would probably be better dealt with in institutions which are, or may be, established in the provinces. Even, however, if the scheme be restricted by the exclusion of such subjects, its realisation would require at least the whole of the site still available at South Kensington, and great advantage would be obtained by grouping the first extensions immediately round the nucleus provided by the Royal College of Science and Central Technical College.

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[1] For such a maintenance fund we look to the following sources in addition to those mentioned above under headings 5 and 6.

(*a*) Any grant from the vote for university colleges to which the institution may be able to establish its claim.

(*b*) An annual grant from the London County Council.

(*c*) The Bessemer Memorial Fund (so far as not applied to capital expenditure).

(*d*) Fees of students.

(*e*) Endowment of special forms of instruction given by persons or bodies interested.

(*f*) Any portion of funds given for capital purposes which may remain available for income after the necessary capital expenditure.

We believe, however, that if the various London institutions concerned were willing to cooperate fully in the matter, and proper arrangements were made for coordination of the considerable resources already existing, the necessary special departments might be established early.

It is quite compatible with an effective realisation of the scheme that separate departments might be conducted in detached colleges.

In view of the terms of reference, we have given special consideration to the provision required for higher education in mining and metallurgy, and we are satisfied that the maintenance of a fully equipped Central School of Mines is desirable. While facilities for advanced instruction in coal mining and in the mining and metallurgy of iron are now available in some of the larger centres of those industries, it is important that there should be a central school affording a full course of instruction in the mining and metallurgy of metals produced in India and the Colonies, but not found, or not found in large quantity, within the United Kingdom. As London is the financial centre of many great engineering, mining, and metallurgical industries in the Colonies, it is in the opinion of several witnesses the best site for a more highly developed School of Mines which shall provide for the needs of the Empire. It has been proved to us that the number of Englishmen who rise to important posts in connection with the mining industries of India, Australia, and South Africa is less than is desirable.

We have, for the present, deferred consideration of the biological department of the Royal College of Science.

(3) We consider that the advantages of the higher technical courses, which we contemplate at South Kensington, should only be available for students who can pass a satisfactory test for admission thereto. The preliminary science and such rudiments of engineering as may be prescribed for candidates before entering on these higher courses might be obtained either in the laboratories of the Royal College of Science and Central Technical College, or elsewhere in London or the provinces. Admission to these higher courses should be restricted to duly qualified students who, it is hoped, would be attracted from all parts of the Empire.

(4) We think it is important that the interests both of pure and applied science should be adequately represented on the body which administers the new institution. It is of the first importance that there should be no divorce between teaching and research in technology on the one hand and in pure science on the other, and we therefore regard it as an advantage that ample provision has already been made by the Government for the teaching of certain sciences on a site which we hope may be connected even more closely than at present with the highest and most specialised branches of technology. With regard to both subjects, we believe that it may be necessary hereafter to limit the instruction to the higher branches of both pure and applied science.

(5) We do not contemplate that either the educational or financial administration of the Central College should be vested entirely in His Majesty's Government. Indeed, in the present case there is a special consideration which makes such an arrangement practically impossible. Our scheme, if carried into effect, will entail the hearty union and cooperation of several independent bodies in a common enterprise, and it would be an advantage to be able to accord to each cooperating institution an adequate share in the general control.

These considerations point to the creation of a council representing all the large interests concerned, including, of course, His Majesty's Government, who must always remain by far the chief supporters of the institution. We do not now enter into the details of an arrangement of the constitution of the council, as such details will largely depend on the success of negotiations which must await the decision of His Majesty's Government on the outlines of our proposals as now submitted.

Should the above proposals be accepted, it will follow that the State contribution to the institution will take the form of an annual grant in aid, the governing body retaining the power to carry over any balance remaining unexpended at the end of a year.

V. We feel that we should not be justified in inquiring whether the Board of Education would be willing to give their support to the foregoing scheme, depending as it does on the fulfilment of all or most of the conditions previously mentioned, unless we had taken steps to ascertain what prospect there is of their being fulfilled. We have good reason to believe that private munificence is prepared to provide a capital sum in excess of the minimum which we consider necessary to a successful issue, and that the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition are prepared, with their accustomed liberality where the advancement of higher education is concerned, to make available for a scheme, such as we have sketched, the additional site which will be required. We also confidently look for the cooperation of the University of London. Further, although public bodies or local authorities which contribute largely to the funds of the proposed institution may fairly ask for the reservation of some accommodation there for scholarship holders sent to it by themselves, yet it would appear that a considerably increased income would be available for the support of such an institution from the fees of fee-paying students. With this nucleus of additional resources thus provisionally secured, we feel justified in approaching the Board of Education. We accordingly desire to ask whether the Board are in a position to inform us (1) that, if it is found possible to establish a scheme such as we have sketched in outline, they will be willing to allow the Royal College of Science (including the Royal School of Mines) to be brought into it under a common government and administration; and (2) that the existing Government contribution to the support of these institutions will be continued under the new conditions on the scale already made necessary by the provision of the new laboratories of the Royal College of Science.

With such an assurance, and with such new resources as we have mentioned above, we feel that we could approach, with good prospect of success, other bodies whose cooperation we believe to be desirable, if not necessary, for the complete success of our proposals.

In conclusion, we desire to observe that absence of detail where it might have been looked for in certain portions of our proposals is not to be taken as meaning that we have not considered in some detail the ends which we wish to see attained. Our proposals at the present stage indicate only in outline what we have in view: how near an approach can be made to its attainment must depend on the resources which prove to be available, and cannot, therefore, from the nature of the case, be estimated with precision at the present time. Without, however, attempting now to exhaust the subject, we have submitted proposals framed in such a way as to suggest the establishment of an institution which will be pre-eminent in its combination of advanced teaching in certain branches of applied science, with instruction in pure science also developed to a very high standard.

We have the honour to be, My Lord Marquess, Your Lordship's obedient servants, R. B. Haldane, chairman, W. de W. Abney, E. H. Carbutt, W. S. Church, A. H. Leech, Philip Magnus, Walter McDermott, Francis Mowatt, F. G. Ogilvie, Reay, Arthur W. Rücker, Sidney Webb, J. Wernher, W. H. White, J. C. G. Sykes, secretary, F. E. Douglas, assistant secretary.

Letter from the Board of Education to the Secretary of the Departmental Committee on the Royal College of Science, &c.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, WHITEHALL, S.W., *April* 3, 1905.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Education to state that careful consideration has been given to the very valuable Preliminary Report of your Committee, dated February 20, and I am to say that, while the point raised in subsection (2) of paragraph V. on page 5 of that Report cannot yet be definitely decided, the answer to subsection (1) in that paragraph is in the affirmative.

In sending this information, with the consent of His Majesty's Government, I am directed to express the warm appreciation of this Board for the great care with which this difficult subject has been thus far investigated by your Committee, and to say that the necessary discussions with His Majesty's Treasury upon the point involved in subsection (2) of paragraph V. will be completed with the least possible delay and, on a settlement being reached, information will be promptly sent to you as to these financial arrangements.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT L. MORANT, *Secretary of the Board of Education.*

Extract from the Speech of the Marquess of Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, at the Annual Dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, May 10, 1905.

"I need not say that we have the hearty goodwill of the Treasury in endeavouring to carry out the recommendations of this strong Committee presided over by my friend, and I am able to tell you that, so far as the question of money—and, after all, money is the important question—is concerned, I have good grounds for believing that the Treasury, or rather the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been very carefully considering the financial aspect of the new condition of things that will be brought about in regard to the Royal College of Science, if the changes I have hinted at actually take effect, and that he will see his way to make a reasonable increase in the sums at present devoted towards the expense of the Royal College of Science, so that the College, in its immensely enhanced possibilities of usefulness, owing to its large new buildings, may bring to the common aid, so to speak, not only its fabric and its excellent equipment, but also a satisfactory annual income, as a substantial contribution to what must be a heavy annual expenditure involved in the great work to be carried through."

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT.

A MEETING, over which the Lord Mayor presided, was held at the Mansion House on June 28 for the purpose of establishing an association which for the time is described as a National League for Physical Education and Improvement, but the precise official title of which has not yet been decided. Among those present were the Bishop of Ripon, Sir Lauder and Lady Brunton, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Broadbent, Sir James Crichton Browne, Sir Norman and Lady Lockyer, Sir Henry Cunningham, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Benjamin Baker, Prof. Howard Marsh, and Sir Victor Horsley.

The chief objects of the association are to stimulate public interest in the physical condition of the people throughout the kingdom, to establish close association and centralisation of all societies and individuals trying to combat such influences as tend to produce national physical deterioration, to aid existing organisations, and to start organisations for physical health and well-being wherever none exists. As the purposes of the league are closely connected with medicine, it has been thought advisable to have it strongly backed by medical men before other classes of the community are asked to join, because most of them are less able to judge of its merits or demerits than medical men, and will consequently be led to decide their action in regard to it chiefly by the example of the leaders of the medical profession.

The council has published a draft scheme of the proposed association, according to which it would consist of territorial branches working in connection with a central body. It is suggested that each branch should see that instruction is furnished to the people on the laws of health generally, to mothers on the care of their own health and on the nurture and care of children, to girls on the methods of domestic and personal hygiene, and of cooking and housekeeping. Physical exercises and opportunity for open-air games should be obtained for both boys and girls; while the natural desire of young men to become volunteers should be encouraged, and marching drill, shooting practice, and all healthy sports fostered. A plan is outlined also for securing the cooperation of all persons in authority in different centres of population so that each section of the community may receive ultimately physical education of a suitable kind.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:—

(1) That the causes which tend to impair the health of the nation, as disclosed by the report of the departmental committee, ought to be combated by united action. It is, therefore, recommended that all the agencies at present engaged in isolated work for that purpose should have the opportunity of combining, and thus cover the whole country.

(2) That this meeting assembled at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, therefore heartily approves of the federation designed for this purpose, and of the proposed effort to start organisations in those parts of the country where none exist.

In proposing the first resolution, the Bishop of Ripon said the result of the inter-departmental committee's report had been to point out that there are certain conditions at work which are not creditable to the civilised community. The report states that still-births ought to be registered, and that infantile mortality is very great; and that whereas during the last fifty years an improvement has taken place in the health of the people and in their dwellings, and the average length of life has been increased, it yet remains true that the percentage of infantile mortality has not decreased. The number of deaths in a year per thousand among children was 154 in the decade from 1851 to 1860, and the figure was the same in the decade 1891 to 1900. This shows that the benefits of the improved conditions go to the adult and not to the child. Conditions exist which must be remedied if the health of the population is to be sturdy, robust, and vigorous. The awakened interest in the question is largely due to the agencies which have been toiling to better the conditions and health of the people. If these agencies or societies and individuals have been able to achieve such admirable results by isolated effort, then by federation they could do a great deal more. The federation needs the cooperation of three great classes of public workers—the practical, the scientific, and the Parliamentary. A council would thus be formed of well digested and well considered thought as to the best means of helping forward every agency and initiating every kind of new enterprise which might contribute to the health, well-being, and physical stature, as well as to the moral greatness of the people of this country.

In seconding the resolution the Lord Chief Justice urged that innocent amusement and healthy education be provided throughout the country, through the municipal authorities, for a reasonable proportion of the lads and girls, so that their tastes may have an opportunity of being developed in a wholesome and healthy way.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES.

THE Prince of Wales, in his capacity of Chancellor of the University of Wales, visited Cardiff on June 28 for the purposes of laying the foundation-stone of the new University College buildings in Cathays Park and of conferring a number of honorary degrees of the University of Wales.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place in the afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. The president of the college, Sir Alfred Thomas, read an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales in which he outlined briefly the events which have led up to the possibility of the provision of buildings worthy of the educational work being accomplished by the University College of South Wales. The address stated that the Government in 1882 invited proposals from public